

where they were directed to send all prizes. Molasses not being worth sending to France, and expecting to get much more valuable vessels, he dismissed Capt. Bulkley."

In addition to the above, several privateers from Guadaloupe, Porto Rico and St. Domingo, are known to be now upon the coast, one of which has had the audacity to make a plundering descent upon Edisto Island, another to capture vessels off Sandy Hook, and a third to pursue her piracies ten miles within the Capes of Delaware. If they have hitherto suffered our coasting trade to pass without an embargo, it must have been because the part which has fallen within their power was not "worth sending to French ports." Our citizens will therefore do well to attend to the danger in which they are in this respect really exposed. They will call to mind that the unrestrained rapacity of these modern buccaners is encouraged and protected by a set of decrees, calculated for all circumstances and situations in which our property can be found at sea, and as effectual to enforce its condemnation as if general letters of marque and reprisal were in actual operation.

June 12.

#### NO QUARTERS!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to the editor, dated June 9.

"SIR,

"I enclose you the following article, which I have this moment received."

"Capt. Quinton of the brig *Prudent*, from St. John's New Brunswick, was taken and his vessel burnt in the afternoon of the 7th instant, about ten leagues to the S. S. E. of the Hook. Capt. Quinton informs that at 3 o'clock the same day, the British brig *Earl Moira*, was engaged with a French privateer, and fired twenty guns, when the privateer stood off to the southward and the brig pursued. The captain of the French privateer informed Capt. Quinton that his orders were in case any American armed vessel made resistance, to give them no quarters."

"I am of opinion that the privateer has not escaped, from the circumstance of the *Earl Moira* being a fast sailer."

#### Appointments by Authority.

Christopher Raymond Perry, of Rhode-Island, and Richard Valentine Morris, of New-York, to be captains in the navy.

William Gunner, of Virginia second Surgeon's mate of the United States frigate.

George Wright, of New-Jersey, Surgeon's mate of the ship *Delaware*.

Some gentlemen who came passengers in the mail stage, report that a vessel arrived at New-York from England, after the closing of the mail, with accounts to May 1.

At a respectable meeting of merchants at the City Tavern, on Monday June 11, 1798.

George Latimer in the Chair.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose of building and equipping two ships, not exceeding five hundred tons each, to be loaned to the government of the United States.

Resolved, That Joseph Anthony, David H. C. Nyngham, Daniel Smith, James Crawford, Joseph Smith,

be a committee to receive the subscriptions.

Resolved, That as soon as 40 000 dollars are subscribed, the committee shall call the subscribers together for the purpose of taking the necessary measures for completing the object of the subscription.

JOHN DONNALDSON.

We are happy to acquaint our readers that upwards of 25,000 dollars have been already subscribed for the above purpose.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Esq. Minister of the United States in London, to T. Pickering, Secretary of State, dated April 6, 1798.

"The Court of Appeals have reversed the decree of the High Courts of Admiralty which condemned the arms claimed by Gen. Allen, have decreed that arms be delivered to the General on bail; and that he give further proof respecting the purchase of them particularly respecting the 100 000 livres which the contract states to have been paid by him to the French government."

#### ALEXANDRIA, June 15.

The *Eliza*, Burroardle of this port, was taken on her inward bound passage, by a French privateer, in bounding off the Capes. The crew were put on board a pilot boat bound to Baltimore. Part of them arrived here yesterday.

The Southern Mail due on Wednesday evening did not arrive till yesterday morning. The Stage in which it was carried, we are informed, was upset in a stream near Fredericksburg, & one of the horses drowned. One of the passengers it is said lost near two thousand dollars Cash.

#### BALTIMORE, June 14.

Two ships have arrived from Philadelphia, one at Philadelphia, the other at New-York, by which accounts are received to the 11th April—one of the others of which it is possible, landed the gentleman at Merchants. A letter of that date to a merchant of this city says, that the American ship *Hamilton*, the only American ship for this country, was to sail in four

days; in her Mr. Marshall would take his passage if he could get there in time, he having wrote Mr. Fenwick to know if he could get a passage to America.

The ship *Nelly* and *Kitty*, of this port, is carried into a small port near Bayonne, said to be sent in for having some papers thrown overboard.

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, June 7.

This day the House of Representatives was chiefly employed in discussing the amendments of the Senate, to the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1798. These amendments went to reduce a number of specific appropriations to one general appropriation, and to increase the appropriation for the quarter-master department 74 000 dollars. They were agreed to. The question was taken by yeas and nays on both propositions together, and carried 46 to 34. The bill for regulating the compensation of officers employed in collecting of the internal revenues of the United States, and to provide for a more effectual settlement of their accounts, was read the third time and passed by the yeas and nays being taken, 49 to 32. The bill for making alterations in the judicial department, in order to extend circuit courts to the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, was postponed till next session. Mr. Sewell from the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, reports a bill to rectify two errors which had escaped in the law respecting revenue cutters, which are by that law confined to thirty men, though some of them require twenty; and in the law for providing a number of small vessels to be used as galleys or otherwise, it is said that the officers shall have the same rank, pay and subsistence, with the officers on the naval establishment, which Mr. S. stated, would be very improper, and shew a great want of economy.

Mr. Dawson proposed the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow.

"Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, such information as he possesses respecting the conduct which has been observed by the British government, or by persons acting or pretending to act by or under the authority thereof, towards the neutral rights of commerce of the United States, since the ratification of the subsisting treaty of amity, commerce and navigation."

Mr. Gallatin said, it was desirable that it should be known at what time the present session of Congress would probably close. He found by conversing with different members on this subject, that there existed a variety of opinion upon it. Many gentlemen think it would be proper to adjourn within a short period, appointing an earlier day than the constitutional day for the next session, other gentlemen say this is no time to talk of adjournment, but that the session ought to be permanent. Whatever might be determined by a majority, he supposed would be generally submitted to; but from the frequent applications for leave of absence, it was evident that many members are impatient to bring the session to a close. If it was determined to make the session permanent it would probably be necessary for several gentlemen, who had not contemplated any such thing, to obtain leave to return home to arrange their affairs. He thought heretofore, if they met the earlier, it would be best to have a short recess. In order to take the sense of the house, he proposed two resolutions for their consideration, to the following effect, which were ordered to lie till to-morrow.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether, and when, it may be proper to close the present session of Congress, and also to appoint a time for their next meeting."

"Resolved, That a conference be requested with the Senate, on the subject matter of the above resolution, and that the same committee be conferees on the part of this house for the purpose."

Mr. G. said he knew that the Senate had, on a former occasion declined conferring with the house on this subject, but perhaps they might not now object to it.

Friday, June 8.

Mr. Gallatin called up his resolutions respecting the appointment of a committee, to consider upon an adjournment, which, after some few observations, were agreed to, and a committee of five appointed accordingly. Mr. Dawson also called up his resolution requesting the President to lay before the house such information as he possesses respecting the conduct which has been observed by the British government, or by persons acting, or pretending to act by or under the authority thereof, towards the neutral rights of commerce of the United States, since the ratification of our treaty with that nation, which was negatived, without debate, 47 to 38. Mr. D. Foster then called up his resolutions authorizing the President to grant letters of marque and general reprisal, &c. which he moved to refer to the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise. After some debate on this motion, Mr. Coit moved to postpone the consideration of these resolutions for one week. This motion was negatived, there being only 28 votes for it. The original motion then returned, and after some debate, it was taken by yeas and nays—yeas 41, nays 42.

The motion for a reference to the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, being negatived, Mr. Sitgreaves moved to postpone the further consideration of these resolutions for one week—Mr. Josiah Parker moved two weeks. The motion on the latter proposition was carried 44 to 40.

Saturday, June 9.

The house spent this day principally in going thro' a very long bill to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, previously to the laying of a direct tax on them. The bill was gone through in the committee of the whole, except as to what related to billing the blanks intended to contain the amount to be appropriated for carrying the law into execution, the salary of the Commissioner, Assessors, &c. The committee had leave to sit again. No other business of importance was done this day.

Monday, June 11.

The house took up the amendments of the Senate, to the bill for suspending the Commercial Intercourse between this country and France; the most material of which was one which gave power to the President to except such vessels from the prohibition as he should think proper. This amendment was modified by striking out the words "in all cases," and inserting, "in such cases as he may deem necessary to aid the departure of French persons, with their goods and effects, who shall have resided in this country." This amendment to the amendment, the house was afterwards informed the Senate concurred in. The Senate have also agreed to a conference on the subject of adjournment.—The house went again into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, which being gone through, the committee rose, and the house having concurred in the amendments of the committee of the whole, and introduced a few others, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday.

Tuesday, June 12.

The house were engaged in discussing the bill to authorize the defence of the merchant vessels of the United States against French depredations. Mr. Sitgreaves moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following words, in third section, "or any property of a belligerent nation, or of the citizens or subjects thereof," but after a lengthy discussion, it was finally agreed to strike out the following words also, preceding the above, viz. "and that during her intended voyage and until her return within the United States, while armed as aforesaid, there shall not be carried in such vessel, to any belligerent nation, any goods or merchandise contraband of war, or any provisions or other articles to any place actually besieged or invested, or any, &c." After which Mr. Harper moved to amend the first section of the bill by adding the following words, "and may also attack, take or destroy, any vessel sailing under French colours, or acting, or pretending to act, by or under the authority of the French Republic, which may be made, or may be found attempting to make any such capture; and may also retake any vessel owned as aforesaid, which may have been captured by any vessel sailing or acting as aforesaid." This motion was negatived 38 to 34. Mr. S. Smith afterwards moved the latter part, which is printed in italics, and it was carried 37 to 28. The committee rose, and the house having agreed to the report of the committee, Mr. Harper renewed his motion containing the former part of the amendment, which he proposed in the committee of the whole, and the yeas and nays were taken—yeas 28, nays 47.

Wednesday, June 13.

The House of Representatives of the United States after some debate, passed the bill for the valuation of houses and lands and the enumeration of slaves within the United States. The yeas and nays were taken—yeas 70—nays 19.

The bill to authorize the defence of merchant vessels against French depredations was also passed without a division. The amendments of the Senate to the bill supplementary to the act establishing an uniform rule of naturalization, were taken up and agreed to. They went to exclude from the operation of the act, foreign ministers and consuls, and their servants, and to strike out the provision which made an Alien liable to be arrested as a suspected person besides paying a fine if he neglected to enregister himself as an alien in due time. The words "suspected person" were also struck out in two or three other places.

Thursday, June 14.

The House of Representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the bill providing arms for the militia throughout the United States; which, after some discussion, and the introduction of several amendments, was agreed to, and ordered to be read the third time to-morrow. The provision in the bill which directed that the arms should be distributed in due proportion among the several states, and within each division of the militia of the state, was struck out—they are now directed to be deposited at suitable places; and a provision was moved by the speaker and agreed to, that in case the arms should not all of them be purchased, & any emergency should arise, which shall occasion a call of the militia, that they shall be loaned to such of the militia as shall stand in need of them. The blank for containing